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# The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Hamburg, 23 October 1977

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# The burden of coping with terrorism

Ninety minutes before the last ultimatum of the hijackers of the Lufthansa Boeing 737 expired, a special commando unit of the Faderal Border Guards stormed the jetliner at Mogadishu Airport in Somalia and freed all 86 hostages aboard the aircraft. In the course of the raid, three of the four hijackers were killed while a woman terrorist was severely wounded. Ten passengers and one border guard sustained slight injuries. Jürgen Schumann, the captain of the aircraft, was killed by the terrorists in Aden. When they learned of the successful raid that freed the hostages the terrorists held in the Stuttgart-Stemmheim Prison, Andreas Baader, Gudrun Enssiln and Jan-Carl Raspe, committed suicide while irmgard Möller attempted to do so. They numbered among the eleven prisoners whose release was to be extorted by the kidnapping of Hanns-Martin Schleyer and the hijacking of the Lufthansa jet. Nothing is as yet known about the fate of Hanns-Martin Schlever.

Due to the fact that - notwithstanding the major crisis staff and other committee meetings in the six weeks since the kidnapping of Hanns-Martin Schleyer — only nine men in Bonn really knew what was going on among those making policy decisions the public (and not only the public) depends entirely on speculation and conjecture.

As Chancellor Helmut Schmidt pointed out in a deliberately matter-of-fact manner, referring to the terrorists simply as "the enemy", the danger that the terrorists might learn too much about the government must stoop to the murderous it through carelessness, connections or

indiscretions — was simply too great.

The assumption that the decisionmakers in Bonn believed that there were indications that the time set in the ultimatum would pass without the dire consequences threatened in it must therefore remain mere speculation,

As long this assumption stood the slightest chance of proving correct it was pointless to waste this opportunity by releasing the prisoners. But this does not mean that raison d'etat must enjoy priority, no matter what the conse-

#### IN THIS ISSUE

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government must stop to the murderous level of terrorists when human lives ar to authority which

The government can however, expect understanding for the necessity of weighing all possibilities and for imposing a temporary news blackout or even disseminating false information, thus excluding from its line of thought not only the terrorists but the public as well.

The efforts on the part Herr Schleyer's family to save the kidnap victim's life — be it by paying the asked for ran-som of 15 million dollars or be it by recourse to the Constitutional Court, calling for a temporary injunction that would force the government to meet the terrorists' terms - also deserve under-standing. It would be utterly unfair to interpret this as an attempt to separate the fate of one of the privileged classes from that of the 87 hostages aboard the Lufthansa plane.

It is still unclear who caused the turning over of the money to fail or why it failed. For the time being, this episode should merely be viewed as confirmation of the fact that the payment of a nonpolitical price has at least been under consideration in the preceding weeks.

Moreover, the application filed in the Constitutional Court by Hanns-Martin Schleyer's son Hanns Eberhard was also a motion to save the lives aboard the Lufthansa jet since the conditions were identical in both cases.

The Constitutional Court had hardly an alternative but to turn down the motion. It would have been virtually

rests solely with the executive branch of The fact that the government and its with dened

onus of protecting the individual citination's citizens as a whole necessitates the government's of terrorist extortion. If this were not so, the terrorists could in each instance pre-

ir risk would become calculable. The key sentences of the Court's reasons for the ruling read - and righly so — as follows: "In view of the present constitutional position, the Constitutional Court cannot impose a specific decision on the state and its agencies. It lies in the discretion of the Federal and state

their duty to protect lives." State authority entails political responsibility. And nobody can shift this responsibility to the Constitutional Court. Government's and above all the Chancellor, cannot evade this responsibility.

dict the government's reactions, and the-

governments to decide the measures to

which they want to resort in fulfilling

Respect for the human tragedy which is unfolding - a tragedy which involves not only the terrorists and their hostages



Terrorists' last video recording of Hanns-Martin Schleyer

ability to react differently in each case has been reached, the political leadership will not have to render account. Although the politicians' own life is not at stake, the very knowledge that they bear responsibility for the lives of others imboses a similar burden on them as well.

From a purely human point of view, it would be understandable if this led to fallacious assessments and wrong decisions. But the political reponsibility would remain unchanged.

But no-one must overlook the fact that it is the terrorists who have placed all of us - the hostages, their families, the executive branch of government and all segments of the public capable of compassion - in this position. And even now there are some people who fail to take this sufficiently into account.

Emotional outbreaks might be unavoidable ... but our country cannot put up with cynicism at this stage.

Hans Reiser (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 17 October 1977)

#### The web of international terrorism

E ver since the early days of terrorism in this country, German terrorist groups have maintained contacts with others of their ilk abroad.

As far back as the early days of the Baader/Meinhof gang, its leadership under Andreas Baader, Ulrike Meinhof and Gudrun Ensslin made it clear that international cooperation was the only chance of survival for German terrorists.

They stated that it was necessary. make consistent use of the disunity of the various states where the combating of terrorism is concerned.

Contacts with Palestinian terrorist groups, which were considered invulnerable as a result of the sympathy they enjoyed with some Arab states, were deemed of paramount importance.

Baader and members of his gang established initial contacts as far back as 1970 while undergoing terrorism training in a Palestinian camp.

But this first encounter ended in a fiasco for the Germans. The Palestinians

accused them of being loudmouths and cowards.

ings in the Federal Republic of Germany in 1972 that the Baader/Meinhof people gained some standing again.

The actual phase of cooperation began in 1975. In March of that year, members of the socalled "Movement Second of June" took the Berlin CDU chairman Peter Lorenz hostage. Bonn went along with their demands and released five terrorists from prison (in exchange for the life of Lorenz). They found a haven in South Yemen.

In a training camp of the Palestinian PFLP movement, headed by George Habash, where the German terrorists were drilled in aircraft hijacking and other acts of terror together with members of Japan's "Red Army", they met the former Baader lawyer Siegfried Haag. He had made it his task to reorganise the German terrorists following their dispersion in the wake of several police suc-

in December 1975, two Germans (Gabriele Kröcher-Tiedemann, who had been exchanged for Lorenz, and Hans Josehim Klein) took part in the hostagetaking of 11 Opec oil ministers who had been conferring in Vienna. That action was led by "Carlos".

In June 1976, Wilfried Böse, enlisted by Carlos, headed the groups that hijacked an Air France jet to Uganda.

Among the 40 terrorists whose release the hijackers demanded were six Ger-

But all this demonstrates only a fraction of the established meshing of international terrorism. This country's terrorists also maintain good links with France and Italy.

Thus, for instance, they induced French terrorists in 1975 to plant bombs at; the Parls agencies of Daimler-Benz and the Springer publishing concern as well as in Bonn's Consulate in Nice.

The woman terrorist Astrid Pohl, who was released from prison for health reasons and immediately went underground, is likely to be convalescing on an estate belonging to the Italian Red Brigades". Hotst Zimmermann

(Münchner Merkur, 15 October 1977)

#### FOREIGN AFFAIRS

# Spirit of Helsinki goes its own way in Belgrade

There can be no denying that the the case of the United States the race CSCE Follow-up Conference in relations problem. Belgrade has demonstrated psychological circumspection on the part of the dele-

The delicacy with which the 35 participating nations have been steering the Conference towards its central issues shows that they are fully aware of what is desirable and what is feasible.

Following the week of public sessions with its 34 sterile and, on occasion, outright boring speeches came the week behind closed doors - the catch-as-catchcan round before the specialised work groups got down to brass tacks and negotiating specific issues.

Europe, it would seem, need not bundle up against a new cold war. Even though the two years since the Helsinki Summit have seen phases in which detente seemed in jeopardy, it can be taken as certain since the beginning of the Belgrade Conference that a policy of detente will continue.

But this policy has acquired a new dimension, having rid itself of the pretentious slogans which characterised it prior to Helsinki.

This change is attributable to the Heisinki Final Act. Although in many instances the Act is no more than a collection of truisms of international law which are in no way binding, it is now up to the policy-makers of detente to put generalities into concrete terms.

Pressure exerted by the expectations expressed in public opinion and in the political corridors of power makes it impossible for participants to rest their case on the legally unbinding character of the Final Act. In de facto terms, the Act is about to achieve the status of a European Constitution. It is indicative that the Soviets at the Belgrade Conference are attempting to bypass the Final

In the catch-as-catch-can round. during which everybody could raise any topic he liked, the Soviet delegate Voronzov pooh-poohed the human rights issue, referring to it as a "secondary problem." In a 40-minute speech, he explained what, in his view should enjoy priority, namely the nuclear arms race which, if abolished, could instantly lift the spectre of a holocaust. But there is no-one in Belgrade with whom this issue could be discussed

Equally unavailing was the effort to find a positive response to the proposal of a moratorium on alliances. The Nato countries as well as the non-aligned nations pointed out that this would be contrary to the Final Act which provides that every state is free to join or to resign from alliances.

It is part of the Kremlin's flexibility to insist on raising this issue while its partners in the Warsaw Pact lent it support to varying degrees - Poland, for instance referred to the matter only in the form of a few generalities. So far, no harsh words have been addressed to the West. In fact, Hungary went furthest in its criticism by raising the issue of visas granted by Western countries,

But there was also not a frace of selfcriticism as expressed by a few selfassured Western delegates who volunta, the one hand and subjugation on the rily bared their weak points ... in the other must become a thing of the case of the Federal Republic of Germa- past ... The old-style major power pollny the unemployment situation, and in cy, in other words, the policy of domi-

The Soviet Union's raising of issues which this Conference is unable to deal with due to the delegates' lack of authority and that country's seeking refuge in vague but mellifluous political avowals of detente, its reticence to be confronted with the human rights issue, can only be attributed to Moscow's determination to get through Belgrade as unscathed as

Soviet observers openly admit that the present international climate is not conducive to Soviet objectives. But their hope that there might be better days in the offing could well prove just as illusory as the hopes they had placed in the Helsinki Summit. This is due to the fact that the Western and non-aligned nations are devoting all their efforts to inducing the East Bloc to abide by the provisions of the Final Act.

All of a sudden, they seen to be fascinated by the Soviet Union's old idea although this has not been mentioned again since 1975 - to institutionalise

At the Preparatory Conference it was agreed that the main Follow-up Conference must not close without fixing date and venue for the next meeting. 'In fact, first applicants wanting to provide the venue — namely Spain and Rumania have already put out their feelers.

Plans have already been drafted aimed at forming special committees for individual issues for the time after the Bel-

It is obviously too much to expect of a conference like that of Belgrade that it should be both a control authority and a motivating force.

In view of the great number of issues involved, it already seems unlikely that the Conference can close by Chrstmas. There is every likelihood that it will ex-

trich Genscher, following an invitation

by the German Chamber of Commerce

in that city, availed himself of this op-

portunity to define publicly for the first

time the aims and principles of Bonn's

According to Herr Genscher, relations

between the Federal Republic of Ger-

many and Asia are governed by the foi-

lowing five guiding principles: Preserva-

tion of stability and peace; promotion of

the principles of independence and self-

determination; securing of political

balance of power in the region; and the

preservation and expansion of trade rela-

Speaking with a remarkable degree of

frankness, which met with considerable

interest in both Tokyo and Peking, Herr

Genscher condemned all hegemony

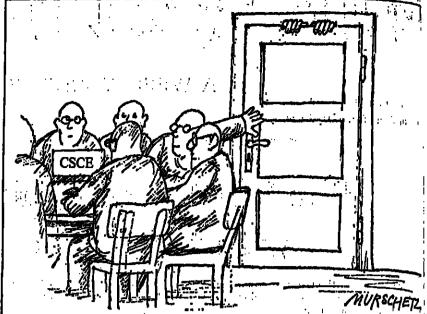
aspirations in Asia of the major powers,

saying: "The era in which an interna-

tional order was sought by supremacy on

tions with all Asian countries.

Far East policy.



Human rights locked out

does not even take into account delays for political reasons.

The areas in which such committees staffed by experts will become necessary are already discernible. Switzerland wants to fulfil its appointment as the host country for a European Arbitration Committee which would deal with the Cyprus conflict and border incidents (such as the killing by GDR border guards of the Italian lorry driver Corghi) on an ad hoc basis next autumn. The Soviet Union has already let it be known that it would not recognise rulings of the Arbitration Committee as binding.

It is also Switzerland which would like to have problems relating to exchange of information and to journalists in Eastern Europe dealt with by a com-

The Federal Republic of Germany intends to summon a forum of scientists next year which in turn could summon a gigantic text-book conference in order to do away with prejudices resulting from educational methods.

Austria envisages a committee that would deal with economic disputes.

The fact that the East Bloc nations seem to attribute little importance to issues relating to economic cooperation tend into February or March - and this has brought about a certain feeling of Genscher defines Bonn's

The closing round of consultations

with his Japanese opposite number Mr

Hatoyama and with Prime Minister Fu-

kuda centred around bilateral coopera-

Herr Genscher stressed that his conversation with Mr Fukuda was marked

by "an exceptionally cordial atmos-

The still unresolved trade problems

Hans-Dietrich Genscher made a point

between Japan and the EEC evidently

of stressing his free trade creed and

obviously referring to Japan though

without specifically saying so — emphasised that "no-one is providing any pre-text for protectionist measures" and that

all industrialised nations should open

their markets to finished products from

This appeal was also specifically ad-

dressed to the communist countries

which buy only five per cent of such

products from the Third World - gom-

Remare a Continued on page 3 has tradite

the Third World. The wife with the

tion and economic problems, :

failed to cloud the atmosphere.

Far East policy

n the second day of his talks in nation and the establishment of spheres of influence and power, has no future

any more. It must fail."

gate Voronzov expressed satisfier about increased trade since Heiri there seem to be no new impulses for coming due to the awareness of5 tations in his own country's capacit

uncertainty. Although the Soviet &

(Cartoon: Luis Murschetz / Dkl:

The European Economic Commis and Unesco want to place their admin trative apparatus at the participants posal, which would benefit Brezho proposals for a European environs and energy policy. It can already taken for granted that the Soviets vi demand their price for their approved such plans.

Initially, activities at the Conferent might be directed against the Soil Union which is to be prevented in the future from shunting manoeuvre observ ers into areas far removed from where the action is. The same applies to the East Bloc method of splitting by manoeuvres into several small ones its evading the obligation to report its war games. This also applies to tr movements - a matter of consider concern to countries like Yugoshi Rumania or, indeed, Norway to which such movements impart a feeling of &

The non-Communist states will have get around accepting the Soviet proposi to forgo the first nuclear strike.

· A Dutch delegate indicated the rout direction, seconded by a Pole and Swiss. He said: "This should apply at only to the first nuclear strike but b any first strike whatsover."

A non-aggression treaty of the 35 h ropean nations could thus take 6 shape . . . and this would not be the only instance in which the spirit of Helsin unexpectedly goes its own way. Eduard Neumin

(Die Zelt, 14 October 1977

The German Tribune

og tyggeridde Gitter#<mark>∧</mark>

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AR articles which THE GERMAN TRIBUNE repair of published in cooperation with the editorial staff of each of the published in cooperation with the editorial staff of the published in the cooperation with the editorial staff of the cooperation of the cooperation

HOME AFFAIRS

# The difficult business of governing

blackout.

the so-called crisis staff which met to

discuss the latest position, adjourned

without having made a decision - as we

heard, despite the continuing news

Is this not typical of Bonn? Are there not all kinds of long overdue decisions

which still have not been made? What

about the tax relief which would stimu-

late investment and consumption, and

which unions and industry have been

demanding for some time? What about

the unemployment problem? How long

must young people wait for solutions to

the educational and employment prob-

lem? Why is there no all-party consen-

sus on the energy question? Are the

men in Bonn just muddling through

and postponing decisions? Is the repub-

llc sinking in a slough of incompetence?

It is one of the symptoms of the pre-sent crisis that many Bonn politicians

and journalists who are asking them-

selvos these questions do not really

know if these are questions that are

worrying the citizens of this country or

whether they are not figments of their

own imagination brought about by en-

forced confrontation on one hand and

exaggerated Coalition fears of on the

Those who listened to the speeches of

opposition leaders Franz Josef Strauss

and Helmut Kohl in the recent debate on the 1978 budget must have gained

the impression that this country is head-

ing straight for the abyss, thanks to

marxist revolutionaries and all kinds of

The question was asked - and rightly

were talking about the same country.

But this is inevitable when one starts an

autumn manoeuyre, as Herr Kohl did.

before the troops are armed or prepared

to do battle ... and before the generals

have reached agreement among them-

The opposition's offensive was com-

whether opposition and Coalition

It has not been easy, over the past few weeks, to regard the actions of professional politicians in Bonn with the cold come for a positive decision." However, detachment of an entimologist. Many observers have had the feeling that these politicians, whatever they do or fall to do, are part of a fateful process. There are moments, too, when it is, evident that the politicians themselves have this

process cannot be precisely defined; it is difficult to foresce what direction it will take or to predict how it will end. One senses however that it is a process of transformation which is being imposed on this Republic more by the force of circumstances than by the free will of the government. We remember the words of Richard Wagner's Siegfried: "The Norns weave in the force of the world, there is nothing they can change

Oswald Spengler, author of "The Decline of the West" put this Nordicsounding quotation on the title-page of one of his problematic interpretations of history. Its title: "Years of Decision." This was in 1933, at the end of the Weimar

The situation then cannot be compared with that of today. But the Wagner quotation remains as relevant as ever. Everyone in Bonn is pressing for a decision to be made. Hanns-Martin Schleyer. who has been in the hands of his kidnappers for over five weeks, appealed five times in his letter for the govern-

Frau Schleyer obviously thought she

#### Continued from page 2

pared with 75 per cent where the OECD countries are concerned.

With regard to his forthcoming talks with the Chinese leadership in Peking, Herr Genscher said that it was his aim to extend and intensify Sino-German relations, pointing out that "we appreciate the People's Republic of China's constructive role in world politics."

He pointed out that there was no conflict of interests if the Federal Republic of Germany at the same time sought good relations with the Soviet Union. This, he said, was a matter of importance for Bonn within the framework of the process of detente in Europe. Before leaving Tokyo, Herr Genscher laid the cornerstone for a new type of German Cultural Centre in Tokyo which is being built as a joint project of the Federal Government and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Natur- und Völkerkunde Ostasiens, OAG (German Socie) for East Asian Ethnology and Natural History).

The OAG (a private German organi sation which has been in existence for more than 100 years) has provided the site while the Federal Government will bear the DM10 million cost for the multi-storey building.

Apart from the OAG, the new structure will also house the Goethe Institute, the German Academic Exchange Service and as many other German institutions as possible. A comprehensive library, which will include technical literature, is to be placed at the disposal of German and Japanese researchers.

Gebhard Hielscher 'Stiddeutsche Zeilung, 12 October 1977)

the coalition party's own ranks. Four SPD MPs voted against the "Contact Ban Law" (whereby suspected terrorists have no access to lawyers for a limited period) and 17 other coalition MPs abstained. The row which subsequently blew up was a serious threat to the coalition. It showed that there was a deep rift between party leader Herbert Wehner on one side and a small left wing minority on the other.

Herr Wehner, in his striving for combut will hardly repair them.

The positive overall result on this vote showed that the Bundestag can act quickly and even very quickly when the situation demands. The government, too, is better than its reputation in this re-

the fact that many decisions have be-come more complicated and difficult

vernment's investment measures have not yet been very successful has more to do with the state of industry and the world market than with the quality of

Because of the federal system, the government can only have limited influence on education and professional training. In the matter of energy the government has stated its position clearly, as its predecessors have done. The fact that it has not been able to push through its nuclear energy programme is due to resistance from citizens' action groups and court decisions against it. The government alone cannot be made responsible for the possible conse-

Then comes the most immediate and itself here is evident.

viour of a number of dissidents within

piete unity, denied that the dissidents had the good of the Nation at heart. The efforts of Herr Brandt and Herr Schmidt may paper over these cracks

The government cannot be blamed for

(particularly because of the fact that the Opposition has a majority in the Bun-This was all too evident in the question of tax relief. The fact that the go-

most pressing problem: the decision in the case of Hanns-Martin Schleyer. The dilemma in which the government finds

It's position seems hopeless, as in a Greek tragedy. Whatever the government does or does not do it is involved in a fateful process and will always be faced with the question of its own re-



#### Lambsdorff chides industry on codetermination issue

In a recent speech to the 11th Accoun-Itants' Congress in Munich - his first since taking office - Graf Lambsdorff underlined his commitment to the free market economy, to co-determination, and to a responsible wages policy.

There was a hint of criticism in his treatment of the employers' recent motion at the Federal Constitutional Court concerning the constitutionality of co-determination, but he also warned the unions not to try to force through maximal wage demands.

He said that there were no "purely formal" objections to the employers' recourse to the Constitutional Court on the question of co-determination, but he added that he believed the motion to be "superfluous, and a tactically as well as psychologically ill-advised" attempt to impede a law which the entire Bundestag had passed.

Graf Lambsdorff offered his services as a mediator in the attempt to bring the DGB (Federation of German Trade back into the Concerted Unions)

ction.
The government's overall orientation data did not mean that the government wanted to see equal wage increases in all branches of industry. Graf Lambsdorff pointed out that it was quite normal for wage rises to be higher in some branches than in others. He warned against the theory that the state could step in and remedy the problems caused by wrong wages policies. He agreed with the metal workers' demand for active wages policies, though he pointed out that this could not mean "pushing through maximal wage demands without considering what effect they would have on the economy as a whole." he believed it was incorrect to talk of a choice between an employers' state and a union

The minister conceded that the level of economic growth was "considerably below expectations." This was a world wide problem. He said there were no grounds for undue pessimism or for euphoria. He saw the following major dangers: an increase in the rate of inflation, greater tendencies towards protectionism and wage increases leading to a cost level "at which not enough people could find employment," Peter Gillies
(Die Welt, 12 October 1977)

#### Cabinet condemns anti-Semitic incident involving officers

he Cabinet has decident that there L is no place in the Bundeswehr for Munich Bundeswehr University officers who were recently involved in anti-semitic incidents. (The eleven young officers set fire to pieces of cardboard with the words "There goes another Jew.")

The Cabinet was unanimous in this opinion which, according to government spokesman Armin Grunewald, it reached after discussion of the incidents.

Defence Minister Géorg Leber will receive a report on the incidents from the deputy General Inspector of the Bundeswehr.

Herr Grunewald pointed out that the Cabinet's statement was not intended to prejudice the outcome of any disciplinary measures against the officers. This was a matter for the Minister of Defence alone. (Nordwest Zeltung, 13 October 1977)



#### **BONN**

# Intelligence watchdog committees without bite



But the fact that the Bundesverfassungsschutz (the internal security office or, literally, the Office for the Protection of the Constitution ed.) came into the public limelight and was subject to considerable criticism in connection with the bugging of the nuclear physicist Klaus Traube, provided the reason for the proposal that the Federal Republic of Germany's three intelligence services (i.e. the Bundesverfassungsschutz, the Bundesnachrichtendienst, BND, and the Militärischer Abschirmdienst, MAD ed) be subjected to praliamentary control.

In order to provide the necessary legal framework, the three parliamentary parties agreed on seven articles.

At first glance, the whole undertaking would seem laudable; but delving somewhat deeper into the matter it becomes apparent that these proposals are too naive to be realised.

The Verfassungsschutz, which operates within the Federal Republic of Germany, MAD, which is responsible for military counterintelligence, and the BND, which collects intelligence information abroad, are to be subjected or so the draft law says — to parliamentary control by means of a watchdog committee to be established to that ef-

The very formulation of this porposal reveals that the authors of it were somewhat at sea.

According to the envisaged legislation, the Federal Government is to keep the committee fully informed about the activities of the three intelligence services, and the committee's claim to full information is to be unlimited.

The proponents of this legislation

It was an uphill struggle for the Ade-

Insuer Government to gather evidence

that the Communist Party of Germany

(KPD) was out to eliminate our consti-

tutional democracy and that it was thus

At the time, a leaflet in which the

KPD called on the public to topple the

Adenauer regime was blown up out of

all proportion for lack of more tangible

fifties, a trial for the purpose of banning

the socalied "K" groups (Communist

groupings to the left of the Marxist

Deutsche Kommunistische Partei, DKP or

German Communist Party) should prove

Their avoyal of violence as a menas of

achieving political objectives is no secret

to be dug up by the Bundesverfas-

sungsschutz (the internal security office).

During a recent demonstration in Bonn

by all the assorted "K" groups, the spokes-

man of the KPD/ML (the M/L stands

for Maoist/Leninist) said publicly: "We

are enemies of the Constitution: we

want to destroy this state and in doing

the "K" gourps would be very easy, the

motion by Lower Saxony's Prime Min-

Although providing evidence against

so the use of force is justified."

Compared with the KPD trials of the

unconstitutional and had to be banned.

must have been aware of the fact that such baring of the intelligence agencies' activities is inconsistent with the work of these agencies.

This is borne out by the fact that the draft contains a restrictive rider which reveals the uncertainty of the authors.

The committee is to be fully informed about the general work of the agencies as well as about cases of special significance. But if the former is to take place there would be no need for the

If the proposed legislation actually reads like the draft, any Federal Government would still be in a position to withhold certain facts or to evade issues.

The reason for this is simple: It is impossible to establish in retrospect whether a certain action on the part of one of the agencies fell in the category "general activities" or whether it was of "special significance".

Apart from such ambiguities, those proposing parliamentary control of the ntelligence agencies made a blooper of very particular nature. Between the lines of the proposed legislation one can discern that there was a certain fear that extremist parties - be they left or right - could one day become members of the Bundestag. MPs of such parties, who would then be subject to surveillance by the Verfassungsschutz, are to be barred from the watchdog committee.

Although not in exactly these words, the draft nevertheless states in essence that the majority of the Bundestag would be able to cope with this contingency should it arise.

This takes us back to the year 1968. The parliamentary parties in the Bundestag had then already arrived at a consensus concerning controls of the intelligence agencies.

Following a number of mysterious suicides and incidents at the BND, a special committee proposed the establishment of a permanent watchdog committee "for matters concerning intelligence agencies." But when the danger loomed ahead that such a committee could soon have a member belonging to the extreme rightist NPD (German Nationalist Party) the porposal as a whole was put on ice.

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Parliament's impotence vis-a-vis the intelligence agencies, which was to be remedied at that time, will remain un-

It would seem impossible to achieve more than the late Chancellor Konrad Adenauer managed to accomplish in the late fifties — namely an occasional briefing by the BND of a small committee which has exercised a certain pseudo control over the agencies since the six-

But this committee has considerable weaknesses. Thus, for instance, it has so far always been up to the Federal Government to decide whether or when the committee members are to be invited for a briefing.

The committee therefore has no choice but to be satisfied with whatever information the Government considers suitable for doling out.

Hoping that this unsatisfactory state of affairs would be remedied, the present Bundestag — which was eleted a year ago — decided not to appoint a new committee as yet. This task was taken on by the Internal and Legal Affairs Committees on a from-time-totime basis as in the case of Traube.

The various terrorist actions of late have in fact rendered these committees obsolete and have led to the establishment of the socalled "major crisis management staff".

But this staff, consisting of Federal and state politicians, of cabinet members and of the Opposition leaders, also has no basis in law or in the Constitution. After all, it lies in the nature of a democracy that it is impossible to pro-

vide a perfect legal basis for everything. The Bundestag is therefore sorely mistaken in seeking controls it cannot exercise anyway - controls which, as in the case of the intelligence agencies, will simply have to rest on faith in the political responsibility of each successive

Rudolf Strauch (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 24 september 1977)

## Banning the "K" groups - a two-edged sword

ister Albrecht (CDU) calling for a ruling by the Constitutional Court banning them has met with little response from his party as a whole.

This motion, whose antagonists are spearheaded by the CSU, has met with the following counter-argument: If we are to take action against practising Communists we cannot single out certain groupings and exempt the DKP.

objection is probably just a pretext, it nevertheless reveals the disunity in the CDU/CSU camp where the issue of communists is concerned.

Before the backdrop of the Schleyer kidnapping by terrorists and in an atmosphere of insecurity it was intended to create the impression that only the CDU/CSU were engaged in fighting terrorism. Thus a major issue requiring serious treatment has once more been put on the plane of party politics, making it difficult to bring about a

It is indeed a burden for the law-abiding citizen to watch some groups of our society consistently violating the law and getting off scotfree while the man-inthe-street who has parked in a no-parking zone is confronted with the long arm of the law.

The state faces the difficult task of weighing priorities. How is the state to justify that, while taking it for granted that the majority of citizens must abide by the law, others can break it time and again without having to bear the conse-

Disregarding pure idealism and the ideal relationship between citizen and state, we have to cope with political opportunism. And in order that a higher objective should be achieved we must put up with being placed at a disadvan-

It is easy to predict what the consequences of banning the "K" groups would be. Their members would go underground and would thus contribute towards radicalisation and towards strengthening the terrorist potential. Moreover, far-reaching controls exceed the possibilities of the Bundesverfassungsschutz anyway.

The interior ministers of the CDU-Continued on page 5

# New committee

# to revamp pension laws

The Bundesverfassungsgericht ## country's Constitutional County made it mandatory for the Government to introduce reforms of widows' and vi dowers' pensions under the social social ty system by 1984.

The Government has now appointed 17-member committee which is to we out proposals for a solution.

The committee is entirely free in it work and is bound by no specific it structions. Even so, it is expected di not to make two proposals if it wants remain in the Government's favour a to be more specific, if it wants to s main in the good graces of Anke Fun state secretary (senior civil servant) the Labour Ministry.

One of these proposals is that the present widow's pension, amounting: 60 per cent of the husband's penix must not be increased to 100 per g because the Government would: unable to pay for it. The other come the proposal to achieve equality of the sexes by giving the widow a 60 per at pension only if the bulk of the fari income was provided by the husbri This would in some instances premi what experts call "excessive pension".

This would be the cheapest solution of the problem and would formally als meet the terms of the Bundesvelasungsgericht ruling, but it would no meet with the approval of Frau Fuchs.

She wants more. According to her, "solutions concerning only the wide wers' or widows' pensions would be a keeping with the Constitution but is adequate in terms of social policy."

Not only in the view of Frau Fulls but also in the view of the Federal 6 vernment as a whole, the reform of 3 widows' and widowers' pensions show also lead to more independent forms old-age security for women.

The work of the newly-formed on mittee will be extremely difficult, as an be demonstrated by a few of the prob lems at stake.

There is, for instance, the problem inadequate security due to the fact the women frequently have to stop working (thus not paying contributions) in order to raise their children - which means that their benefits will be less. But who is to pay the contributions during thes years of voluntary unemployment?

It would certainly seem justified if the committee were to arrive at a solution whereby the bills for the contribution during child-raising years were paid v the tax-payer at large.

But what if a childless woman decide to devote herself entirely to husband and home?

According to our present laws, wer an already faced with the problem (cons dered irksome by many) whereby some

Whatever solution the committee arrives at, it can only be an interim one On the one hand, those who make " the labour force of today and pay social security contributions have a right to ticipate that, once they retire, everythey would be exactly as they had figured.

On the other hand, it would be con ter to the ruling of the Bundesvol sungsgericht if the new law were not become effective until, say, the 2000. Winfried Didzolei

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 10 October 191

#### PEOPLE IN POLITICS

# New minister of economic affairs favours reforms with moderation



he new Minister of Economic Af-L fairs, Graf Otto Lambsdorrff, has a number of things in common with his predecessor in that office, Hans Friderichs. Both began their careers in industry, both are trained lawyers, neither of them has any formal academic training in economics.

Herr Friderichs started his career with the chamber of commerce, Lanbsdorff in banking. Graf Lambsdorff then went into the insurance business.

Graf Lambsdorff, who is fifty and has three grown up children, is married, for the second time to Alexandra nee von Quistorp, an economics graduate twenty years younger than her husband.

Graf Lambsdorff has given up his safe and well paid post on the board of a Düsseldorf insurance company (and a number of lucrative positions on various other supervisory boards) for the risks and uncertainties of a political career. Herr Friderichs has done the opposite.

Like Herr Friderichs, Graf Lambsdorff has been labelled a lobbyist for industrial interests and an out-and-out right winger. He wisecracks that the only way he could get rid of this image would be to march down the Düsseldorf Königsalice waving a red-flag and chanting "Ho Chi Minh.

The fact that he has a title strenghthens the general assumption that he is a right-winger. Otto Friedrich Wilhelm von der Wenge Graf Lambsdorff, who simply says "Lambsdorff" when answering the telephone, comes from the Baltic. Seven hundred years ago, his ancestors moved there from Wesphalia. There is still a Wenge house today in Dortmund-Lanstrop.

Graf Lambsdorff is often described as a fast starter or a man who has made a meteoric rise to success. These are clichés Graf Lambsdorff himself does not like, even though there is some truth in them. He was only elected to the Bundestag in 1972 and was very soon a leading member of the party. He has been a member of the FDP since 1951. He chose the Liberals then "because the FDP were solidly in favour of the market economy and because it was anti-federalist and wanted to get rid of denominational schools in North-Rhine

#### Continued from page 4

governed Federal states know very well They know that it will be they who, in the final analysis, will have to cope with the situation created by overzealous election campaigners who have jumped

Although unintended by the politiclans, the "K" groups are the only ones to profit from the banning debate and the row it is causing. Despite ideological differences of opinion, they are today closing ranks in a joint defence.

Gerhard Ziegler (Frankfurter Rundschau, 11 October 1977)

Graf Lambsdorff is sometimes considered a man who wants to put the brakes on co-determination and therefore as a political right winger. Those who level this criticism at him should remember that Graf Lambsdorff played an important part in the drafting of the FDP Freiburg Programme, which brought a considerable amount of protest from conservative quarters.

"When we were discussing the Freiburg programme, we rediscovered the Liberal party's social mission and what direction political liberalism should take to meet the demands of modern society," says Graf Lambsdorff.

When talking of his political guidelines, he quotes Walter Scheel's slogan "Reform with Moderation." He added that his friends in industry knew he was always prepared to listen to their anxieties and problems with a sympathetic ear because of his own experience in industry. Whether one then based one's decisions on these problems was, he stressed, quite another question. In matters such as competition and protection of the environment his position was quite different from industry's.

Graf Lambsdorff will have mixed feelings about the civil service hierarchy in the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

Early riser Lambsdorff, who has given up smoking and drinks in moderation, is well known in the parliamentary party for his ability to delegate. He is unlikely simply to accept his civil servants' proposals without demur, as Herr Friderichs did. The Count, who lost a leg during the war, is in the habit of making his

His open, approachable manner which makes him so popular with the press is as famous as it is feared. Last year he stated quite baidly that we would have to come to terms with the fact that there would be a high level of unemployment for some time to come.

Asked about how he got on with Helmut Schmidt, he answered simply: "Do you know anyone in the SPD who gets on any better with him than I do?"

He considers Helmut Kohl a reasonable partner in discussion because he is "basically not an illiberal man." "The only problem is that he does not have a special field in politics.

Graf Lambsdorff, who has won six of the special awards for handicapped sportsmen, enjoys crossing swords with CSU leader Franz Josef Strauss in the Bundestag. When Strauss once pointed out that

he had mixed up billions with millions, Lambsdorff rejoined: "My sincere apologies, but I always have difficulties with noughts, especially those on the right." "Herr Strauss often used to pun on

Graf Baldrian's black coat and the weather frog's green one - clothes which Herr Friderichs often used to change,



Otto Graf Lambsdorff (Photos: Sven Simon

metaphorically speaking, when he was Economic minister. Lambsdorff's retort was: "All I can say is that I prefer these two items of clothing to the motley of the Passau harlequin."

Peter Christian Müller (Hannoversche Aligemoine, 7 October 1977)

# Holger Börner restores faith in Hesse Social Democrats

resignation on the eve of the last general election in this country, shortly after the polling booths had closed, Hesse's Social Democrats had made up their minds. The man who was going to lead them out of their desperate position could only be Holger Börner, who at the time was SPD administrator in Bonn.

The star of Rudi Arndt, who was still Mayor of Frankfurt and is now chairman of the South Hesse party branch, was on the wane because he was said to be implicated in the scandal. Rudi Arndt had long been known to have ambitions of becoming Hesse's head of government.

Holger Börner was elected prime minister with all 57 votes of the SPD/FDP coalition on 12 October 1976.

His new position has certainly brought him more worries than pleasure up to now. He put a huge amount of taxpayers' money into the Hesse State Bank to stabilise it and to stop the tongues wagging, but his move was not a complete success.

The Hesse state parliament investigation committee which was set up to look into the bank's huge losses - after CDU pressure in the state parliament still has not completed its enquiries.

Börner's next job was to put a stop to the erudite debate about educational policy which went right over most voters' heads. In typical manner he declared "this has gone far enough" but this has not put a stop to the discussion on the subject in Hesse, which looks like going on for some time to come especially now that his FDP coalition partners have supposedly abandoned the

When the luckless Hesse Prime idea of the "integrated comprehensive Minister Osswald announced his school" and added to the confusion with their proposals for an "open school." The debate about the Rahmenrichtlinien (framwork guidelines) still goes on unabated. (This is a word which should be removed for ever from SPD vocabulary.)



Holger Börner

The most controversial framework guidelines (for German and Sociology) are still under discussion, but the curriculum for Biology has been approved for experimental use in schools next year, much to the indignation of Hesse's parents' associations, who are considerng recourse to the constitutional court. Börner, who claims in the unmistak-

able dialect of his town Kassel in North Hesse that he weighs 120 kilos and double that when he is riled, has done everything in his power to make people forget his predecessor's term in government. The fact that he has transferred many of Osswald's close colleagues from the state chancellery to the other departments is evidence of this.

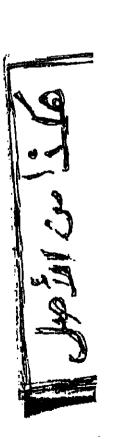
One of the few high-ranking officials not transferred when Herr Börner arrived, stated with satisfaction some days after Börner took up office: "At last we can govern in Wiesbaden again."

Borner has not performed any miracles in his first year and he has not completely surmounted the problems of the past, but his dynamism and commitment have won him the respect of his party colleagues in North and South Hesse. When the delegates of both regions elect a common chairman for the first time in Fulda on October 16, there will only be one candidate: Börner.

In just over twelve months there will be state elections in Hesse. Will Social Democrat Börner remain prime minister or will Alfred Dregger be the firs Christian Democrat in Hesse's history to hold that office in Wiesbaden? From the state chancellry we hear that Börner, with 46 per cent, is way ahead of Dregger in popularity at the moment — but he is also well ahead of his own party. Borner and Hesse's SPD have a hard year behind them. It is quite likely that they have an even harder year before them.

Altred Behr

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 11 October 1977)



# Hanover always bigger and better

World trade reached a record level this year, for the first time exceeding the one thousand billion doller mark. The Federai Republic of Germany's exports amounted to 23 per cent of this country's GNP in 1976 - in other words. virtually every fourth job depends on exports. Due to the international meshing of trade and due to growing interdependence in the past few decades. trade fairs have played a major role in promoting trade and providing markets. These pages portray five major trade fair

he Deutsche Messe- und Ausstel-L lungs-AG (German Fair and Exhibition Corporation), Hanover, has at present the largest exhibition area in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The fence surrounds an area of 969,500 square metres with 25 exhibition halls (ranging in size from 4,000 to 81,000 square metres) totalling 482,500 square metres. There are, moreover, 300,000 square metres of usable open

After deducting streets, service installations, etc. there remain 305,100 square metres of indoor exhibition space for rent and 169,000 square metres of open space available to exhibitors.

Though short, the history of the Ha nover Fair is anything but uneventful. The Fair was founded as a result of a decree by the British Occupation Forces. Its actual establishment took place on 5 Angust 1947 with a share capital of 1:2 million reichsmarks.

The founders chose the form of a public company for their legal status (and Hanover is thus the only Fair corporation in the Federal Republic of Germany).

At present virtually all shareholders are governments (Federal state or municipal), with the principal shareholders being the city of Hanover nd the state of Lower Saxony.

Work began on the site of the Vereiniete Leichtmetallwerke (United Light Alloy Works) which at that time also provided most of the staff. For the actual Fair there were four old factory buildings available.

Initially, the whole enterprise seemed dicey and its survival chances were generally deemed minimal. For one thing, there was a virtually complete lack of faith in any success and, for another, the public still hoped that the traditional German Fair city of Leipzig would once more resume its central role following reunification.

As Germany's first post-war Fair, the "Export Fair Hanover 1947" exhibited virtually all industrial products which were at that time manufactured in the socalled bi-zone and which seemed suitable for export.

success of this event, which came about after enormous difficulties had been surmounted, provided the foundation for the further development of the site and of the range of products on show.

Hanover's first Fair was attended by some 740,000 people — primarily Germans who were longing to see the many things of which they had been deprived for years. But only the 4,000 or so foreign visitors were in a position to actually buy ... and buy they did to the tune of more than 31 million dollars, which

corresponded to Germany's total annual export at that time.

In the years to come the number of exhibitors rose steadily. Between 1949 and 1953 the Fair took place in two instalments: There was the Sample Fair and the Technical Fair.

After 1953, capital and consumer goods were once more combined in one Fair following the erection of new buildings and the construction of the necessary infrastructure.

In 1950 the Fair was renamed "German Industrial Fair". This was followed by a reorganisation and by the transfer of a number of groups of exhibitors to other German Fair sites which had become operational once more:

The Deutsche Messe- und Ausstellungs-AG was thus the first such company to embark on the road from a universal to a multiple branches of industry Fair. A strict separation of branches was introduced in order to make it easier for the visitor to orientate himself among the wide range of products. For the

same reason national halls of foreign countries were abolished.

The first foreign exhibitors participated in the 1950 event.

In 1961 the Fair was renamed "Hanover Fair", taking into account its more pronounced international character.

Today, the Hanover Fair enjoys internationally a top position as a technical Fair with integrated specialised markets.

The scope of the Hanover Fair was considerably extended in 1967, as a result of the fact that a number of mechanical engineering groups decided to take turns in their annual participation, which meant that individual groups had much more area at their disposal in every one year. , ,;

For more than two decades the Hanover Fair has been enjoying the highest of prestige where international Pairs are concerned. But the manner of presentation has changed in keeping with business' changing needs.

The last major step was the gradual relinquishment of manufacturer-oriented groupings in the range of products on display and an orientation towards buyer

This has led to the restructuring of entire industrial branches such as the system exhibits "Propulsion - Steering - Moving" or "Energy - Providing, Transforming. Distributing".

# Hamburg stresses all aspects of shipping

venue of both the congress and the exhibition Schiff, Maschine, Meerestechnik International (Ship, Engine, Marine Technology International), the world's largest shipbuilding trade fair - is rapidly developing into a major European market and information exchange for the marine business.

The Congress Centre Hamburg has been booked out for this year and for 1978 for major trade congresses linked with exhibitions.

These international trade events in the sectors of marine engineering and shipping will for the first time be held in Hamburg.

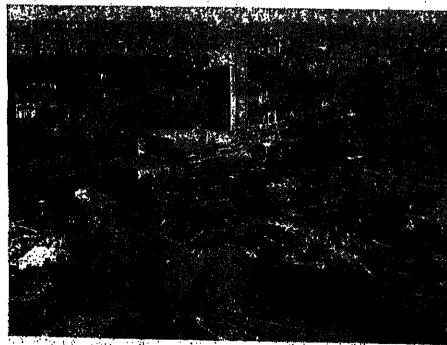
In three instances the organisers hall from Britain. They have recognised Hamburg and its importance as a major

The Trade Fair and Congress City modern port and the seat of numerous A. Hamburg - for many years the marine research institutes as well as of mammoth technical installations for shipping (such as the Roll-on Roll-off and Container Terminal) thus choosing that city as a venue.

A further major decision arrived at recently lends Hamburg even more the status of a congress venue for maritime affairs of world repute. UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has accepted the invitation to hold the UN Law of the Sea Conference in Hamburg from 6 to 31 March 1978.

More than 400 delegates from more than 80 countries will pass a new international trade agreement in Hamburg.

The city can certainly chalk this up as an outstanding success since this is the time a world-wide UN meeting will Continued on page 7



Hamburg Congress Centre (1) tief and and arise of transport.

Internationalism is the keyword in Düsseldorf

TOWEA is a name which shoe Some one million visitors from parts of the world every year. It is the trade mark of the Düsseldorf Trade is Company which, in the 30 years in its inception, has specialised in the least emphasised the capital goods is dustry on an international scale.

For the past ten years, Kurt Stim has been the managing director of NOWEA. Says he: "Whatever happen in the sectors of foreign policy and is eign trade, and whatever new idea go ganisational form gains the upper be industry has its effect on trade in which have developed into internated markets"

Kurt Schoop has from the m beginning considered the development of the export business one of his ke most tasks. As a result, he and his is: established representative offices in i capitals. There, NOWEA - comm sloned by the Bonn Ministry of b nomic Affairs — organises this county participation in trade fairs.

Telling examples are the Chemicaliu in Moscow, the German Industrial is hibition in Sao Paulo (Brazil) and @ man participation in the Lima (Par Trade Fair.

"It has been demonstrated time & again," says Herr Schoop, "that trak fairs are an exact reflection of a nation stage of development. Affluence is large ly determined by the ability to provide wide range of goods and services home and abroad - and to sell them."

NOWEA's programme, which in 1971 encompassed 16 events has meanwhite been enlarged to more than 25 tar fairs, exhibitions and congresses paulnum. Many of these trade fairs develop ed into out-and-out international best lers, as for instance Drupa, the intertional fair devoted to paper and printil

Using this fair as an example, Hc Schoop outlines his foreign strategy follows: "For close to one year w engaged in an international PR anpaign in 28 countries preparatory to this event. The results justified our efforts and the proportion of foreign visitor rose from 20 per cent in 1972 to 43 pa cent while the proportion of overses visitors increased from 5 to 20 per cent The ratio of foreign exhibitors h reached the 50 per cent mark."

The success of Drupa is intended to stimulate other exhibitions abroad, Says Arthur Walker, head of the Bd-

tish Printing Machinery Association "Attending an international itself in provides manufacturers with an opporlunity to meet potential foreign representatives as well as customers from the East Bloc countries."

And the chairman of the Italian Me chanical Engineering Association, Carlo Grignolio, stressed the establishmen and cultivation of contacts. "65 per cent of our machinery," he pointed buy made for export. Not only does the meet important customers from Europe but also from overseas countries such the United States, Japan and Canada Herr Schoop pointed out that trade fairs in the Federal Republic Germany show a high degree of internationalism in both supply and demand they stand an excellent chance of having a world-wide effect.

# Munich emphasises specialisation

No. 810 - 23 October 1977

he trade fair city Munich in the far south of the Federal Republic of Germany is one of the five major marketing outlets of this country, joined in the Confederation of German Trade

Munich as a trade fair city has a great deal of tradition although it did not achieve internationalism until the post-

As a newcomer, the Munich Trade Fair Company was early to recognise the growing trend towards specialisation and was thus able to adapt its policy accor-

Munich's fair schedule encompasses some 20 recurrent events - some of them in the sector of capital goods and others in that of consumer goods - as well as numerous trade congresses and The response from the sectors of bu-

siness and science shows that Munich contacts are developing into major information exchanges and sales opportu-

Munich's trade fairs are clearly developing specific emphases. Thus, for instance, that city's electronics fairs such as Electronica, Productronica, Laser, Systenis, Analytica and Visodata have become major world-wide communications and information centres. Electronics, incidentally, has turned into the largest fair of its kind in the world.

Bauma (Europe's most important construction machinery show) has become a meeting place of the international construction industry. This was aided by the Bau and the Ifat fairs as well as by the permanent Construction Centre.

A further important aspect is the hiligly specialised capital goods fairs. These include the traditional International Artisans' Fair, the Interbrau, the Interforst and the Igafa.

Although Munich's fair organisers are more and more stressing specialisation where their events are concerned and either close them to the public at large or charge prohibitive admission fees for those who only want to look, they have no reason to complain about a lack of attendance.

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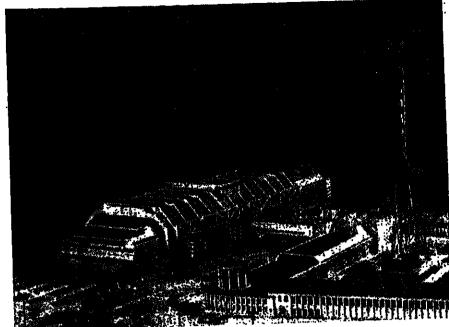
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#### **Berlin Congress Centre**

An international congress centre is under construction in Berlin and due to be completed at the beginning of 1979. The centre immediately adjoins the fair grounds, to which it is linked by a covered passage. The centre boasts 80 congress halls and conference rooms, among them the big hall with seating for 5,000 plus numerous conference facilities for medium and small groups. The centre is further enhanced by sophisticated simultaneous translation installations for eight languages, electronic communications systems and a comprehensive range of services.

(Photo: Internationales Congress Center Berlin)

alone some one million people from all parts of the world visited the Munich fairgrounds. There were close to 8,700 exhibitors from all continents.

The indoor capacity was utilised more than eight-fold in the first six months of this year.

Inclusive of open-air fairgrounds. overall occupancy amounted to more than 800,000 square metres, and 6.600 journalists made sure that the fairs received the public attention which is

The world-wide positive response to Munich's trade fair policy has led to a state of affairs whereby the exhibition space available to business is bursting at

As a result, Munich has embarked on major construction projects. More than DM100 million are to be invested in the fairgrounds by the early eighties.

. The fairs centre around a new congress centre which can be subdivided by movable walls, thus providing units of

any desired size. Additional indoor exhibition space is also under construction, and the financing is fully secured.

Model of Munich Congress Centre now under construction

(Die Welt, 12 October 1977)

#### Hamburg Continued from page 6

take place in the Federal Republic of MariChem '77, the first international

congress on the shipping, loading and storing of chemicals, was held at the Congress Centre Hamburg from 11 to 13 October.

For three days, this new congress delved into problems relating to the shipping of chemicals and the bulk loading and storing of liquid chemicals and petro-chemicals. Part of this congress is a trade fair

with exhibits of machinery, installations and services. The British organisers of the first Ma-

riChem also successfuly organised the congress and exhibition Gastech (Mari-Chem Secretariat, 2 Station Road, Rickmansworth/Hertf, England).

The congress and exhibition Shipcare, which was first held in Singapore in 1976, has also chosen Hamburg as the venue for its second event in 1978.

Shipcare '78, the second "Ships-in-Service Seminar and Exhibition" will be held from 18 to 21 April, also at the Congress Centre Hamburg.

The organisers are the Shiprepair Group of the Association of West European Shipbuilders and the British trade magazine "Shipcare International" ("Shipcare 78" Head Office, 3 Station Parade, Whyteleafe, Surrey, England).

Shipcare 78 in Hamburg will also be counselled by the Salvage Association, London, Bureau Veritas, Paris, the Germanischer Lloyd, Hamburg, and the German Marine Engineers' Associations as well as the shipbuilding and machinery industry.

the subject of the "3rd International Conference and Exhibition on Marine Transport RoRo '78" which will be held at the Congress Centre Hamburg from 2 to 4 May 1978.

New developments and techniques of the Roll-on Roll-off system will be the major topic of discussion. Hamburg was chosen as a venue due

to its importance as a European RoRo terminal. They should be deep

(Photo: Messegeselischaft München) (Die Welt, 12 October 1977)

Stuttgart has something for everybody

Stuttgart intends to remain faithful to the tried and proven mixture of specialised technical fairs and, although trade-related, exhibitions which have a considerable public appeal.

This concept means that Stuttgart will continue to seek out niches in keeping with product changes on the market, thus making its events attractive to a general public.

Thus, for instance, the idea of a trade fair for the vast do-it-yourself business proved a hit from the very beginning.

The Südback fair, which is devoted to the bakery trade and which is to have its debut from 22 to 26 April 1978, promises to become a similar success. In any event, all stalls have already been booked by exhibitors.

The absolute bestseller however where the public is concerned, is likely to be the CMT 78 (the International Exhibition Caravan, Motor, Tourism) due to take place from 21 to 29 January. 1978. This show, which has been a regular feature for the past ten years, attracted more than 140,000 visitors this

The international exhibition Farbe 678, in conjunction with the German Painters' Congress, is intended to appeal to the non-expert as well due to its comprehensive range extending all the way into the rehabilitation of old build-

The Intherm 678, scheduled for next March, will for the first time include solar technology as a source of heat apart from the traditional oil and gasfired installations.

A particular attraction for the public at large will be the Intergastra '78 (from 7 to 13 April) which alternates with the Munich Igafa and which will be devoted to the catering and confectionery trade.

The abovementioned Südback will be followed in late April and early May by Optics '78, the international trade fair for opticians in conjunction with a con-

Numismatists and afficionados of antiques and old weapons will be attracted by the International Collectors' Exchange, ISA '78. This will be followed by a trade fair for medical technology (31 May to 3 June).

The DIY '78, which is due to take place in September and is devoted to all do-it-yourself aspects, and the office equipment exhibition Das moderne Bilro will round off the Stuttgart fair programme for next year.

Despite the fact that suppliers are hundled in categories of goods, the Stuttgart exhibition halls have already reached the limit of their capacity in many sectors.

Small wonder, then, that the fair or ganisers (the Messe- und Ausstellungs-GmbH) have been pressing their sole shareholder, the city of Stuttgart, for an additional 10,000 square metres of exhibition halls.

As opposed to many other trade fair cities, Stuttgart need not worry about its hotel-bed capacity. The city itself has some 7,000 beds at its disposal and an additional 2,000 beds are available in the immediate vicinity.

Stutteart still holds the attendance record for all telecommunications eithibitions. In 1969 - before this exhibition moved to Berlin - the Stuttgart event was attended by 726,000 visitors.

(Die Well, 12 October 1977)



# Gittorna

ornamental plastic treffises and griffes, complete with framework, are a versatile way of making up your own DIY radiator grilles, partitions, floral displays, shelves and much, much more.



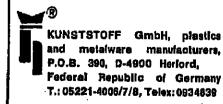
## alurahma

combines aluminium and plastic in a robust and practical range idealty suited for DIY shelves, showcases, furniture and the like.



#### Top-Top range

comprises eight basic units that can be combined to suit every furnishing requirement. Units are boxed ready for assembly. Just slot components into position; neither screws nor glue are needed.



#### **MARINE BIOLOGY**

# Hamburg research vessel explores Antarctic protein reservoir

onditions for marine creatures in the Antarctic regions of the Atlantic ve superior to that below 50° southern latitude can only be of other competitors termed paradisical.

In the stretch of ocean between Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope, with its easterly winds known by mariners as the Roaring Forties and its cold current, lies one of the world's largest and still unexploited protein reserves formed by little shrimp, two to five centimetres in size, which marine biologists call "krill."

In view of the depletion of our fish resources the krill represents a treasure which must be utilised with great care.

The Federal Republic of Germany's fishing industry will be in the vanguard of this enterprise.

Following an initial and very successful voyage in the winter of 1975/76 (the Antarctic summer) a second Antarctic expedition weighed anchors in Hamburg recently.

Twenty-eight marine biologists aboard the research vessel Walther Herwig, which belongs to the Federal Research Institute for Fisheries, and the chartered factory ship Julius Fock will explore the potential of krill fishing during their 45,000-mile voyage.

Initial experiments aimed at making use of the krill as food and above all as a substitute for fishmeal as animal feed were encouraging and indicated that the commercial exploitation of the krill is

A krill paste which has been produced experimentally could well prove the basis for foodstuffs similar to fishfingers, fishburgers, etc.

Tasting trials were successful and members of the Bonn ministries which foot the bill (Science and Technology and the Food Ministry) were full of praise about the range of dishes such as "Krill Crême a la Albatross" or "Krill Soup a la Antarctic".

Other processing experiments with special shelling machines and boiling installations are to help extend the range of krill products during the present

voyage.
Should there really be a marketable

above all the During the last voyage, specially de-German trawls achieved average catches of beeight and twelve tons per hour, and in many instances this figure reached the 60-ton mark. On one occathe crew managed to haul in 35 tons within eight

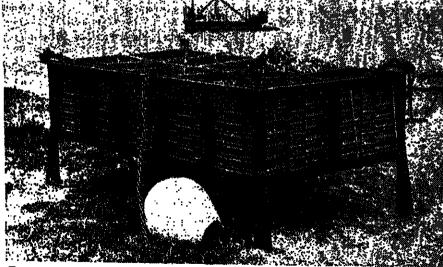
minutes. Nets and echo soundes for fishfinding purposes are to be improved still further.

In view of these successes it can now already be taken for granted that the global fish yield will increase from the present 65 million tons per annum to twice that figure without endangering the species. In other words, these little animals with the mellifluous scientific name euphausia superba are likely to make for superlatives in the fishing in-

global fish catches developed explosively, reaching catch figures of up to 70 million tons per annum. But then the unblidled expansion of the fishing fleets backfired - especially in view of the fact that internationally agreed upon catch quotas went unheeded. The fishmeal industry's use of non-edible fish led to a collapse of our classical fish reserves. The present total ban on herring fishing in the North Sea is the first drastic consequence of such exploitation.

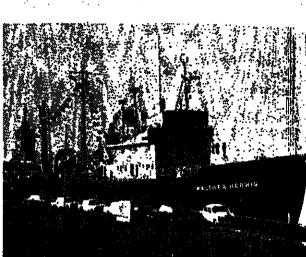
Marine biologists are still not quite certain as to how to assess the krill as a provider of protein. But it is reasonably certain that total production could amount to a minimum of 200 million tons per annum. Less conservative estimates speak of between 800 and 5,000 million tons.

But caution is called for. As promisrange of krill products in the offing, it ing as such catch figures might seem would seem that Germany's catching with a view to coping with future food



#### Oyster farming in North Sea shallows

Oyster farming along the North Sea coast of the Federal Republic of Germany has been resumed after a break of more than 50 years. This is done by means of eight 3.5 cubic metre containers which are moored in the shallows and each of which contains up to 100,000 syster seedlings or between 2,500 and 3,000 mature systems in 100 perforated plastic boxes. The mollusks feed on planeton and reach marketable size of between 50 and 100 grammes within two to three years.



Research vessel Waither Herwig

shortages and considering the 200-m economic limit at sea and the gla protein crisis, we must bear in mit that the original sin in the Antarchia already been committed. The blessing today is the result of former over-be

It is generally assumed that until b twenties the various types of while consumed up to 150 million tons d krill per annum. But after decades d wanton slaughter, the whale population has dropped by 85 per cent. Of the former 43 million tons of whale, all that remains is 7 million tons.

But whether or not this means the we now have an excess of 150 million tons of krill that can be fished withor danger to the ecological system remin to be seen.

Latest studies point out that other in the Antarctic ecological system by now taken the place of the whale r feed on krill.

Krill provides the main food for sex penguins, squid and demersal fish.

Many penguin colonies have grown size during the past few years and sel feeding on krill are developing faster # a result of the enormous food supply becoming of reproductive age at a much earlier stage than in previous years.

Marine biologists therefore specifically warn against overfishing krill supplies The next few years are to be devoted primarily to gathering exact biological data which will then serve as a basis for internationally binding catch quotas.

If we were to proceed in this mannet, the little krill could actually solve the present crisis in the fishing industry-

Restraint in catches could secure the supply for a long time to come while il the same time providing fish species in northern waters with a chance to rest

Such warnings seem to apply to All waters in general as Soviet Union's distant waters fishing is dustry has already succeeded in making certain species of fish virtually nonexistent.

Should the present — and post future - expeditions prove the comme cial viability of krill fishing, an open tional basis for such a fishing industry has already been decided upon, namel Grytviken, a former Norwegian whalist post in South Georgia and today 8 ghos Harro H. Moller

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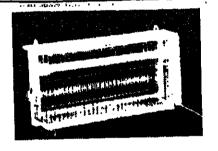
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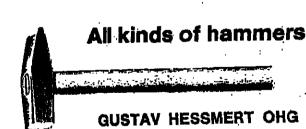


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# Dürer and Jugendstil dominate Brussels "Europalia"



his year it is Germany's turn to present a survey of its cultural achievements at the "Europalia" exhibition in being held in Brussels from the beginning of October to the end of Decomber.Brussels - as Italy, the Netherlands. France and Great Britain have done in past years.

The emphasis is on the past rather than the present here, but we still find a wide, colourful and many-facetted spectrum which provides something for leveryone: those interested in dance. music, the theatre, opera, literature, film

and the visual arts.

The motto of the "Europalia" is solidarity. Peter Limbourg, the Federal Republic of Germany's ambassador in Brussels, writes in the "Europalia" catalogue: "We hope to make a contribution to the great idea which inspired the founders of the "Europalia" - to create in this country (Belgium) a forum of the European Cultural Community which did justice to its richness and many-sidedness from the proud temples of ancient Greece and the Gothic cathedrals to the steel architecture of the atomic

-. This is no modest undertaking, as visitors to the 36 exhibitions will soon realise. The culture festival is being held in Brussels from the beginning of October to the end of November but this year, for the first time, it will also be held in Belgian provincial towns such as 'Charlerol, Ghent, Liège, Namur, Hasselt, Mons, Eupen and Antworp:

The festival has been planned and financed by the Belgian and German governments, by the European Community and by German industry.

The format and individual contributions to the exhibition were worked out by a joint Belgian-German commission. The choice clearly reflects Belgian interests and wishes rather more than those of their German guests.

Karl Gelrlandt, managing director of the Brussels Palais des Beaux Arts says: "Art lovers in this country are well informed about the contemporary art scene in Germany. They not only regularly visit museums and exhibitions in Germany, they have also been kept up to date on developments by events at my Institute. On the other hand, the general public here are not very familiar with German movements such as Romanticism. Der Blaue Reiter, Expression-

ism and the Jugendstil. The exhibition organisers have clearly made great efforts to fill this gap. We find the following headings, for instance, on the programme: "Otto, the Third's Evangeliar," "Ludwig the Second of Bavaria," Almanach of the Muses from 1720 to 1770." Then come some unconventional headings such as: "The History of Medicine," "The Car in our Culture," Textiles and Fashion in our century," Lithographic Techniques" and

"The Dreamworld of Toys." Then there are the exhibitions of work by the Brücke painters and graphic works by the Expressionists. The Cologue City Museums present review of

archeological activity in the city and there are some impressive finds from Roman and Franconian times. There is also a display of German Silver Regalia

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Then come exhibitions devoted to the work of deceased artists such as George Grosz and Wilhelm Busch and contemporary artists such as Paul Winderlich. Karolus Lodenkämper and Joseph

Works by young artists are more or less marginal to the exhibition as a whole. There is an exhibition of naive art, a collection of works by eight German photographers, a documentation with posters and actions by Anatol and Otto Piene and an interesting exhibition of modern contemporary art under the heading "12 since 1945."

Werner Schmalerbach from Düsseldorf is responsible for this somewhat truncated exhibition of painting which is held in the Royal Museum. Paintings by Bissier, Oelze, Goller, Nay, Schumacher, Fruhtrunk, Antes, Klapheck, Richter, Graubner, Geiger and Girke are on

Says Herr Schmalerbach: "The reason why I have chosen twelve artists and not a hundred is that I think it is better to show ten paintings by each of the twelve than two by a hundred different artists. Besides, it is much easier to present the works of 10 to 15 artists in this

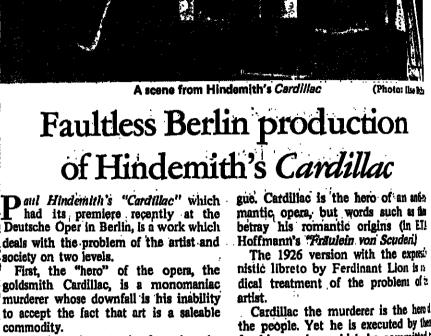
Schmalenbach is convinced that his choice of 12 painters is right." Their paintings are representative of the post-1945 period. I have chosen six painters from the younger and six from the older generation. I chose them on the basis of the high artistic quality of their works. Painters such as Klapheck, Girke and Glaubner represent contemporary trends in Schmalenbach's opinion.

The Palais des Beaux Arts is staging the most spectacular, most publicised and most expensive exhibition. Cologne museum director Gerhard Bott and his assistant Brigitte Tietzel are presenting

Continued on page 11



Dicer and Jugendstil at Brussels "Europalia" (Photo: Katalog)



opers was written in the mid twenties (1926.) This meant the rejection of romantic music (i.e. Wagner), of illustrative verism and of the bourgeois public of the Kaiser era. It also meant a rejec-

tion of psychological theatre. Hindemith's "Cardillao" was a highly controversial work when it was first produced. In later years he became less hostile to traditional modes and rewrote "Cardillac". But the version now being presented at Deutsche Oper in Berlin is the nineteen twenties original.

This production is undoubtedly a success, Actors, stage designer Achim Freyer, director Hans Neugebauer, conductor Marek Janowski and choirmaster Walter-Hagen Groll were given thunderous applause for this production.

"Let the sun shine. In earth's crevices, darker than night, does gold grow!" These are words from Cardillac's monolo-



mantic opera, but words such as is betray his romantic origins (in EI) Hoffmann's "Fraulein von Scuden)

dical treatment of the problem of Cardillac the murderer is the head

the people. Yet he is executed by the for his murders which he committed: recover the works he had had to sell t make a living.

The score consists of eighteen nur bers, absolute forms such as songs and arias with concert instruments, a canon duct, minuets, marches and passacagli

The police chief, singing of new mansures by the Paris authorities to appur the murderer who is causing 12 throughout the city, does so with b que coloratura, cheekily and wittily itating Sebastian Bach in twenties #1

This is typical of Hindemith: the ting new tone language in the spinis chamber music of the Handel en h nowski's conducting ensures elegate and precision throughout.

The stage design is almost visual in The red frame of a shimmering blad peep show which then opens to me to the speciator, a long room with a p lished floor. In the foreground a plan heart which sometimes lights up in within and in the background the of line of houses: Paris.

The bedroom of the lady whose lost is later killed by Cardillac is artangel the same principle; a room with curtains and burning caridles around a bed. Cardillac's workroom; an bolath -model like Freyer's documenta Lebes neum — with an escape door in background.

The action of this twentieth center play takes place in the 17 century, 1 is which contributes a lot to its success On the one hand there is the unmist maue of Frever's make-up, the erotic symbolism, and stilised music and on the other there is the complete affilies of acting superbly and imaginatively rected by Hans Neugebauer - a mile of puppet-play, ballet pantonim

Edda Moser as the daughts and naid Grobe as the lover give experiormances. Gerd Feldhoff in the role was impressive thoughable at technique was not wholly unprob-tle. 1994 00000 (1994) Systile Mail

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 5 October

#### **EDUCATION**

No. 810 - 23 October 1977

# Tübingen University celebrates 500th anniversary

the founding of Tübingen University. But there is little to celebrate. Vice-chancellor Adolf Theis even thinks that the university "is perhaps in a worse position than it has ever been before. Nonetheless, the Swabian university is self-confident enough to demonstrate what an ideal university could be. Academics from 38 countries will be attending over 100 scientific meetings and events. Their discussions will certainly go beyond the narrow bounds of the academic discipli-nes. There will be a town and gown party lasting several days, bringing to mind one of the old saying: "Tüubingen does not have a university, Tübingen is a univer-

Many alumni will have fond and idyllic memories of Tübingen university: the old, unspoilt town centre, the market place with its Renaissance gables, the castle and the "Bursa", the oldest uniersity building still standing (built'in 1479).

Today the Bursa houses art historians, educationists and philosophers. Above the entrance we read the word "Attempto" (I will dare), the motto of Wurttemberg's Graf Eberhard, who moved the rich canonic foundation from Sindelfingen to Tübingen in 1477, taking most of the staff with him.

This is the idyll — but apart from the architecture and the annual students' least, the Fischerstechen, on the Neckar there is nothing idyllic about the univer-

The university laws of the sixties urned Tübingen — which was given the status of university in the 17th century into a mass university, a conveyor belt for 29,000 students. The population of Tübingen itself is only 70,000 which means that it has a higher proportion of students than any other German university town.

The increase in student numbers explains the silent educational revolution which has taken place this century. In 1876, student numbers topped the 1,000 mark for the first time, and by 1910 there were 2.000 registered students. By 1954 there were over 5,000, in 1962 over 10,000, in 1973 over 15,000, and this year the "alma mater tubigensis" expects to have a total of 20,000.

This means that the University of Tubingen, which has been named after its founder since 1769, has educated more students in the last 25 years than in the whole of its previous history.

The university burst at the seams and spilled over into the surrounding area. Today we find buildings several hundred years old opposite huge purpose-built blocks constructed on the hills above

These new buildings are the academic home of more than one third of the university's students. Here, too, we find the centre of an overall medical education project which will begin next year and cost DM180 million

The vice-chancellor, Adolf Theis, does not think that there is very much to cedebrate and refers to a whole range of problems which still have not been overcome, ... The numerus clausus ... (the system, whereby, students have to get

This year marks the 500th anniversary of high marks in the school-leaving examination to be accepted for certain subjects), the fixed lengths of study for most subjects which make university -seem very much like school, the high failure rates and low student grants and attempts by the state to cut university spending are the main causes of con-

Then there is the renewed and intensified regimentation of university life which the forthcoming change in the University Framework Law (Hochschulrahmengesetz) is likely to bring, in which Theis sees a serious danger to academic freedom and educational concepts. It also must be remembered that the professional future for many of thestudents does not look very bright. and there is little sign of this situation improving over the next few years.

"There is bound to be an explosion some time - the question is, will it be next term or in the nineteen eighties who can say?" says Adolf Theis.

The mood among the students is not very buoyant. The left wing students committee (Allgemeine Studentenausschuss, ASTA for short) and the Liberale Liste of university teachers are planning an anti-celebration, because they consider the official anniversary celebrations to be nothing but "eyewash" and complain that nothing is being done to change structures which are making student life so difficult.

President Walter Scheel will be honouring the university with a visit and speaking in the Stiftskirche. At the same time 500 students want to march through the centre of town in protest against what they call "toasts to the dying embers of an educational system."

In this respect. Tübingen remains true to its history. The university has celebrated its anniversary nine times, once every fifty years.

Historian Hans-Martin Decker-Hauff points out in the anniversary booklet: Anniversaries did not always mean celebration. The anxiety about the present, and fears about the uncertainty of the future which have often been features of Tübingen university life, cast their shadows over feasts and celebrations."



want to celebrate. It is putting on an extensive scientific and academic programme which will do much for the Eberhard Karl's University's reputation.

The aim of this as Adolf Theis explains, is to enable university teachers to meet foreign colleagues and get an idea of the research that is being carried out in their countries. But above all students, who these days do not have to opportunity to change universities, are to be given the chance to hear about other theories and schools of thought.

The first scientific assessments of these events, which have been on since January and will go on till the end of the year, show that the results are of interational significance.

One thing that will go down in history is the state's reluctance to provide any financial support for this scheme. On the other hand, private individuals and institutions have contributed an astonishing amount in donations.

Five hundred years of the University of Tübingen also means five hundred years' intellectual history of Württemberg. An exhibition with 600 exhibits. some of which have never been on public display, underlines this fact.

It includes works by men who have made an indelible mark on our history and culture. The list ranges from the famous writers Ludwig Uhland, Wilhelm Hauff, Friedrich Hölderlin, Gustav Schwab and Eduard Morike to world famous theologians and philosophers

The university liself does not merely such as Johann Gottlob Fichte, Friedrich Wilhelm Schelling, Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel and Phillip Melancht-

One should also mention the importance of the two "Tübingen Theological Schools", and it is also worth mentioning that the first political economy faculty was founded in Tübingen in 1817. The Natural Sciences faculty founded in 1863 was also the first of its kind in the country. The university's natural scientists do not lag behind philosophers and theologians in academic achievements. Hans Geiger, who invented the geigercounter, was a Tübingen man as was Karl Ferdinand Braun, who won the Nobel prize in 1909 for the "Braun lube." Wilhelm Schickhardt of Tübingen university invented the first calculator in the world in 1624.

Tübingen has made its mark in the world of learning, a fact which the hard working citizens of this quaint Swabian lown are quietly proud of.

What about relations between the townspeople and the students?

Mayor Eugen Schmidt talks of "young, critical and cosmopolitan town." The townspeople do not overreact to student unrest, which they know well.

This low key approach has prevented student conflicts in the past from escalating. It is an attitude which gives some hope for the uncertain future.

(Stuttgerter Nachrichten, 6 October 1977)

#### Continued from page 10

survey of the German Jugendstil movement and Paul Eeckhout from Ghent along with is German colleagues Matthias Mende and Karl Heinz Schreyl have brought together paintings, drawings and documents on the subject of "Albrecht Dürer in the Netherlands."

Brussels, once a centre of the Jugenstil movement, is for the tirst time a ing a Jugenstii exhibition. Is this not carryling coals to Newcastle i.e. giving the Belgian public a completely super-fluous lesson on a subject they are already perfectly familiar with?

Gerhard Bott does not think so at all. "What we are trying to do in this exhibition," he says, "is to show the international links in art around 1900. Henry van de Welde went to Weimar from Brussels to give new ideas and directions to the Jugendstil movement. Brussels is

the best place to show the international aspect of the German Jugendstil movement - an aspect which has not been dealt with abroad in all its complexity."

The organisers of the exhibition have sathered together 750 exhibits, from German collections in the main. They show the specifically German characteristics; of the Jugendstil movement. In the Latin countries this movement relied considerably on floral decors where jugendetil was more interested in constructive, straight-lined forms.

This 'impressive exhibition was especially designed for the Europalia and will not be going elsewhere after the Europalia code. The same applies to the Durer exhibition, which was also specially planned for the Europalia.

Durer's stay in the Netherlands from 1520 to 1521 is of considerable importance in his artistic development.

Direr noted his impressions in diaries and sketch books and was inspired by the Netherlands landscape, people and artists. The exhibition shows some of this

Also on display are the works of dutch artists who learnt new artistic techniques from their famous guest. They then tested these new methods on subjects which the master himself and already

. The organisers are already sure that the exhibition, which should not be regarded as an attempt to compete with the inureimberg 600th anniversary Direr exhibition in 1971, will be a success. There will be inumerous! groups nof visitors coming from home and abroad.

The Durer and the Jugendstil exhibitions are the two main attractions of the 1977 Europalia exhibition.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzelger, 5, October 1977)

#### **PSYCHIATRY**

# Berlin congress stresses role of video tapes in psychiatry

p sychiatrists are frequently accused of operation by rule of thumb in diagnosing and treating psychiatric cases since — as opposed to physical medicine - psychiatry does not deal with complaints that are subject to specific laws

But this state of affairs is soon to change. More and more psychiatric clinics at home and abroad have latterly arrived at the realisation that the TV camera can be of as much service to psychiatry as the X-ray is to convention-

Some 70 psychiatrists from the Federal Republic of Germany, Austria and Switzerland recently met in Berlin for a three-day exchange of views and experiences concerning the possibility of recording talks between patient and doctor

They unanimously arrived at the conclusion that video technology enriches and lends objectivity to the psychiatrist's work, thus contributing towards more effective treatment.

An International Work Group for Audiovision in Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, which was established at the Berlin congress is to seek contacts with psychiatric clinics in Britain, Japan and the United States - countries which have for some years successfully made use of video recordings.

Moreover, the Work Group will attempt to promote a certain degree of uniformity in such recordings in order to enable clinics to exchange or borrow tapes. The Work Group, incidentally, will be chaired by one of the pioneers of video technology in psychiatry, Dr Ernst Renfordt of the Psychiatric Clinic of Berlin's Free University.

Dr Helmut Busch of the same clinic read a paper on the manifold applications of TV in psychiatry. He pointed out that, in arriving at his diagnosis, the doctor no longer depends on the fleeting impression gained from his initial talk with the patient. Instead, he can look at the recording of this initial encounter as often as he likes. The gestures, moments of hesiation while speaking, expressions of embarrassment or fiddling with rings, buttons or braces provide him with additional information concerning the patient's allment and its

In order to be on the safe side, the psychiatrist can replay the tape to his colleagues for consultation purposes.

But quite apart from the patient, the doctor will also be able to assess his own attitude by replaying the tape. He can see where he has gone wrong and thus avoid making similar mistakes in

The video recording of psychological phenomena also provides the possibility of arriving at a uniform description od symptoms regardless of the particular school of psychiatry to which the individual doctor might belong. It should thus be possible to prevent situations whereby one psychiatrists diagnoses a patient as a neurotic while another diagnoses the same case as paranoia.

According to Dr Busch, such tapes awareness stage in the Federal Republic also prevent doctors from making mis- of Germany at least ten years too late transferred from a clinic to a home with takes as to the success or otherwise of and that the study has failed to acceler-



By recording doctor-patient talks it becomes possible to permit other psychiatrists to assess therapy successes on the basis of ten, twenty or thirty ses-

This also makes it possible to more accurately evaluate the effectiveness of old and new drugs against depression.

Video recordings of a series of talks before, during and after therapy can be played back to a large circle of psychiatrists without sticking to the actual sequence of these talks. This enables them to assess each individual phase and errive at a conclusion concerning the severity of an illness and the degree of success achieved in the therapy. The subsequent evaluation provides an insight into the effectiveness of the drugs

Dr Busch furthermore stressed that video technology can prove invaluable for students od psychiatry and for the further training of specialists.

Typical symptoms of specific psychological disorders for which actual cases are not always available can thus be presented to students in a lecture hall.

The care for the mentally ill and

handicapped in the Federal Repub-

This is the opening sentence of the

Report on the Position of Psychiatry in

the Federal Republic of Germany" — a

study prepared by a committee of ex-

perts and presented to the Bonn Go-

What has been done in this sector

since then? Has the 426-page study

(with its 1,192-page annexure) succeeded

in bringing about improvements in the

These are the questions dealt with re-

cently by the Protestant Academy in

The interest in this event was such

that it was impossible to accommodate

all those who wanted to attend. But a

look at the list of participants shows

that of the 117 persons who attended,

some 30 per cent were members of the

medical profession and of related fields

such as nurses, psychologists and social

workers. The rest of the participants was

made up of representatives of founda-

tions which bear the cost of various in-

failed to show up, and there was only a

scattering of interested laymen.

The politicians who had been invited

Does all this indicate that, following

the publication of the study, the prob-

lems of mental health have reached the

vernment on 25 November 1975.

intervening two years?

stitutions.

lic of Germany is sorely in need of im-

orovement."

Experts call for prophylactic

psychiatry

In his paper, Dr Busch in no way ignored the dangers and limits of video technology in psychiatric diagnostics. According to him, the danger lies in the loss of immediacy in the personal contact with the patient and in the impossibility of asking a tape questions.

He also pointed out that the close-up of a patient on the screen has an entirely different effect than that of an imnediate contact with a patient ... and this can on occasion lead to fallacious

Video technology must also not be overestimated when it is used to demonstrate to a patient how he behaves — as for instance in behavioural therapy.

Dr Renate Gebhardt pointed out that the originally hoped for revolution in treatment of children with behavioural defects and of adults ranging from alcoholics to neurotics has not material-

In her experience, the confrontation with one's own behaviour is only meaningful if it takes place repeatedly in the course of an extended therapy and when the treating doctor is present.

If, on the other hand, the patient is left to his own devices while viewing his behaviour on the screen, he might be subjected to severe anxieties with the attendant accelerated heartbeat and sweat-

Professor Caspar Kulenkampff, who

He pointed out that, following the

pessimistic experiences at the beginning

of the study and the anything but en-

couraging disagreement on major issues

in psychiatry as well as considerable teeth-

ing troubles, discussion on this subject

has become politically relevant and there

is public awareness of the need for it -

although the Bundestag has so far failed

Professor Kulenkampff also said that

considerable investments had been made

in this field. In fact, he pointed out,

there was a virtually explosive develop-

ment in the right direction concerning

the establishment and expansion of the

care of the mentally ill and the emotio-

nally disturbed who do not require ho-

As important as such institutions

might be (patients' clubs, workshops for

the mentally handicapped, etc.) and as

seriously as they might be taken by the

participants in the congress, they never-

theless harboured certain disadvantages

There is, for instance, the geriatrics

patient who suffers from senility and is

and perhaps even dangers.

spitalisation.

to engage in a debate on the issue.

headed the committee of experts, saw

the situation in a different light.

ing, the effects of which are in but beneficial

But a video demonstration un by the neurology clinics of Di Sa der showed how patients can to benefit from replays of video tape

Patients having difficulties in one trating and remembering thing at jected to a cleverly prepared audion training which in the end re-call their faith in their own mental this

Socalled "courage inducing"; grammes in which partially per people demonstrate to their fellows! rers how they gradually learned to with their affliction without outsite proved beneficial to others.

Video technology might even be allay widespread fears and prejudia, cording to which psychiatric can dangerous, unpredictable and aggre thus helping the patients to intent

Dr Wolfram Bender of Munich! versity's Psychiatric Clinic reports an experiment in which layment confronted with TV recordings of chiatric cases suffering from schize nia, manias, depressions and psych The viewers subsequently filled in a tionnaires, the evaluation of w showed that their assessment of le dividual cases was not greatly at 12 with that of professional psychiatric.

In any event, in this direct confe tion with the mentally and emotion disturbed there was no longer any dence of such prejudices as "nuls" : "Junatics". Dieter Dietrich

relatives have to foot the bill. The en

applies in the case of alcoholics with

treated as outpatients, thus having wi

in their accustomed environment wit.

the temptations this entails. Ald

A hitherto much ignored aspet?

ceived special attention at the Holis

mar congress, namely the possibility:

prophylactic psychiatry. This subject w

dealt with at length by Dr Horst Dil

Clinic and by Professor Manfred Mil

Kuppers of the Heidelberg United

According to those two speakers, I

field of psychiatry, which is still in

infancy, by far exceeds the scope !

Prophylactic work in the psychist

sector must begin prenatally by course

ling parents-to-be; it should also inch

preventive measures through the

diagnosis of potential disorders and a

Particular attention must be paid

high-risk groups — adolescents

those aged between 65 and 75 who

present the largest group of psychiaticases — as well as to social find

Prevention must begin in the st

of work, city planning and housing important to do away with prejudice.

to make the public aware of the next

Says Dr Dilling: "Without a

ity of prophylactic measures. . "

understanding of these problemight frequently prove impossible

troduce the required legislative ma

and to provide the necessary means.

As the 1975 study puts it:

only have the prophylaxis that

conventional psychiatry.

operation with teachers.

of the Munich University Psychic

frequently require a "dry" milieu.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 8 October li

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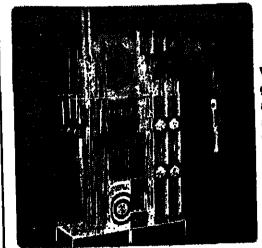
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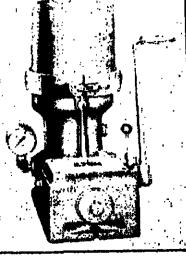
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#### **MODERN LIVING**

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

This article is based on the author's own personal experience in a women's group in North Germany. The group consisted of two doctor's receptionists, two secretaries, a book-keeper, three journalists, a gallery manageress, two skilled crafts-women, an executive, a student, a hou-sewife, a teacher and a clark. Personal experiences involve feelings and the group experiences also involve emotions.

This account of the formation and breakdown of a group of ex-family women is therefore not written without feeling and committment.

My connection with women's group's began when my marriage broke down and I lost security and warmth. At first I looked on it as another possible way of escaping from my

I spent a lot of time talking to women. I shared a flat with three women and three children. There were men in the house all the time. The experiment cost me three months' rent and two moves.

But the experience was worthwhile. could not get it out of my mind. It had created completely new needs: the need to talk to other women and to express my feelings, For the first time in my life I found women more interesting than men. I got talking to women and got to know them well.

Johanna for example. She was fifty, a vicar's daughter. She made icwellery and plans to perpetuate her elitist loneliness. She was her own closest friend and very much wrapped up in herself. She had accepted the fact that her husband had another woman to save the relationship. But her husband had other ideas. So she decided to develop all the feelings and qualities within her which she had for so long repressed out of consideration for her husband and conformity to his wishes. Her sadness was linged with something many other women lacked: gratitude for what she had had.

I invited her round. She brought Anja with her, Annushka reminded me of the Russian "doll within a doll". She was thirty two, had just been divorced - on good terms - and, like the round Russian wooden figure she seemed able to produce one personality after another from within herself. She was a trained medical and technical assistant. She worked half days in an office to earn her bread, but she also ran a gallery, was on the jury of an art commission and was involved in the planning of a project that the town was subsidising with more than a million

I invited her around.

Liesel lived with her husband and two children in a flat beneath the thatched roof of the open air museum. On weekdays she worked as cashier and showed visitors around the mill, the gate-house, and the cottages. She bred rabbits, had a herb and vegetable garden, caught sheep when they had to be sheared and cooked nears, beans and bacon for her husband's friends. Now and then she baked bred in the open air Hansel and Gretel

When I next met her, she looked as if she had been crying. Her husband had left her and the children. She seemed helpless in her hate, self pity and wish to get revenge. What could she do at her age (28) with two children to look after and no job?

I invited her around.

That made fifteen of us altogether. We were all divoced or separated. Our ages ranged from 23 to 53, we were all working in a wide variety of jobs. Eleven of us had a total of thirteen children between us. Some of us had still not got over the experience of losing our partner and were still looking for new ways and new directions. Many of us felt we had lost our identity and were crushed by a feeling of emptiness. Hardly any of us had learnt how to come to terms with the need for warmth and security.

The first evening was a feast of discoveries. We all had the same problems. We spoke the same language. We needed help and wanted to give help. We talked about our loneliness. We tried to be as open as possible, we trusted one another. We could rely on one another We felt a harmony we had not felt for a long time. Right at our first meeting there was what one woman called "a climate of emotional security".

As soon as we felt we knew enough about one another, we started asking one another questions. And we did our best

Ouestions such as: how can we get over our sadness? Did we leave our husbands, or did they leave us? How could we help our children to voercome the problems of the separation from their father? How does one learn to make demands in marriage in the right way and ensure that our needs are taken into account? How did we overcome the problem of sexuality in our new situations, without a steady partner?

We met at about eight in the evening. every three to six weeks, in one of our flats in turn. We all brought along something to drink. The woman whose flat we met in made something for us to eat. We talked till ten o'clock, then we took a break. We talked about fashion, children, what was on in and around town, books, the day's events. After half an hour we started again. The meetings lasted till midnight, and often lon-

Now and again we found answers. One night we all tried to work out what ideal partner would be like. According to our own temperaments, we wanted him to be an extrovert lively, powerful or reserved, quiet, taking things as they come. Despite these differences,

Six months

Mesers / Mr / Mrs / Miss

Twelve months

there were certain qualities that we all wished for: he should be sensitive, loving and willing to help us. We wanted common aims and open discussions, a man who did not want his wife to sacriment was something when we are certain qualities that we all be dangerous without professions; a ance. The more practically incline and incline and willing to help us. We wanted by saying that just listening to a sacriment was something when we are rid of. This is hardly surprising, fice her ego by forcing her to share his interests and not giving her enough scope for her own development.

The news of our discussions and how much we were getting out of them-soon got round. Ex-husbands were worried. and male friends curious, other friends of ours wanted to join in. The group was changing.

Klara, Monika, Ulla and Liesel stopped coming. Klara was too timid, afraid to talk to us abut herself. Ulla thought her problems were different from ours. And Liesel had enough on her hands working late hours and looking ater her sick children.

And then Theres came along. She had not been invited.

She was a whirlwind of a woman, warmhearted and overwhelmingly lively, with the gift friendship and bound for

Her arrival brought a new dynamism into the group. The harmony was over. Positive, creative tensions began to grow. We became more active and more outgoing but this also meant that some of us felt under pressure and began to get unsure of ourselves. Value judgments were made, certain kinds of behaviour were assessed, compared, marked, Suddenly we felt an overwhelming need to have a leader. We had all made up our minds. But Theres turned it down, fortunately. She was already so heavily committed in all kinds of initiatives, groups, parents' committees. In the group she said she just wanted to be

We chose Annushka, the gentle one, the trained therapist who was good at verbalising emotionally aware. She let us talk and rarely interrupted.

The discussion tended to be monopolised by a few. Some were intimidated by the others, could not express and analyse their confused feelings. They had no training in self-analysis and were not very good at verbalising. Others gave up. I found myself feeling rivalry and aggression. We split into two camps.

Theres drew an imaginary spiral in the air. She wanted to bore down in depth, to dig deep into our souls. Trudel, an

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executive in a small firm, disagration of the small firm thought what she was trying to deep

full of anger and frustration.

and the differences of opinion un us. And at the same time we stated ling one another by our first mane Johanna was the first to announce

was leaving the group. Theres did same, adding that they were now as effective way of working togeth Theres had left. Helga told us that whole experience had been very mix and important to her. But we could share her ideas on free sexuality. Shi her strength was limited and she wa have to use it more carefully. Annuly was not there that evening. Johanna that she Theres and Annushka kds up a group of three on their one would be telling the whole groups time. If there was a next time.

This process had taken a whole ju In this time we had all changed, inwily or outwardly. A divorce, a move is new partnerships are just external si of this. We had learnt to be more ope to express and become more aware our feelings, to recognise our fears in to develop our potential. We worked a our own identity. We practised the of getting on botter with ourselves.

When the silent majority met for !! last time, seven quiet ones the bit been disbanded against their will, her father was dying. We talked about is ness and death, and the claims make: us women in particular, about local after people and to what extent co should make sacrifices for the said others. We ended up talking about he giure. There was no need to ask if " would be meeting again.

Karin von Beht (Frankfurter Rundschau, 8 Octobet 1971

#### Professor suggests contracts for

#### unofficial marriages

Professor Jürgens of the Institute of Demography in Wiesbaden recently vocated greater protection for people with were living together but not official married in a talk on South West Radio.

His reason was that the new diverd laws would make many young people think twice before getting married as many couples did not want children "marriage without the piece of paper be at a serious disadvantage because or she would have difficulty in move what he or she had invested in the par-

Professor Jürgens called for a dia partnership-contract, forms for would be available in any stational is the case with tenancy agreement. this contract each partner would written agreement on arrangement be made in the event of a subset Separation 1

(Der Tagesspiegel, 4 October!

No. 810 - 23 October 1977

# Womens groups give members Renate was very sociable, offen baby-sit and help with practical in baby-sit and help with practical in lems. I did not agree with These Womens groups give members renewed confidence actio want so much analysis and questing, she wanted to exchange lides of the practical things such as moving lious baby-sit and help with practical in the practical jumpers a helping hand

to get rid of. This is hardly surprising, We were heading towards the bas considering that half of the national reup of the group because of the press lative and formation jumping team are professional soldiers and most of the rest are reservists.

The fourteen men who are now training near Celle for the world parachute jumping championships to be held in Gatton in Australia are aged between 26 ing in threes and found this a m and 42. There they will be competing against 30 four-man and 25 eight-man

Favourite to take the title is the USA. They have far better training facilities" complains Michael Schirmer, the "Girl Friday" of the German team. But the German team also has a fighting chance, s their third place in the last world championships in Warendorf two years ago and their victory in the Europa cup eight-man event in Italy this year show. Relative parachute jumping means

four on eight men being flown to an altitude of 3600 to 3700 metres and jumping quickly out of the plane one after another at equal intervals. The to jump then have to catch up the others and they then have to make certain prearranged formations in free fall extending metres over 2600. Marks are awarded by judges on the ground.

The present national squad has been ogether for two years and has carried viously in other teams and some of them have up to 2000 jumps to their

makes a good team. Relative weight and harmony within the team must also be right. "Eleven football stars do not make a team" says Reinhardt Thies, who is a member of the four-man and the eightman national squad.

The team needs to put in a lot of training to reach the same standard as the Americans. In the preparatory phase for the world championship training takes place daily. Weather permitting, there are five or six jumps on the schedule every day. This is "quite a lot" when one considers that, as Reinhold Thies claims, "two jumps in a day are equivalent to an entire working day's

Apart from the training in the air, there is ground practice, training for "docking manoeuvres" and "signs "which have to be practised (or "briefed" in parachute jumpers' jargon) regu-

This grind takes a lot of the fun out of parachute jumping," moans Reinhardt Thies. And so it is understandable that sometimes, when it all gets too much. for him, he packs his chute and dies a solo jump. The feeling of free fall and being able to manoeuvre in any direction is what fascinates so many parachute jumpers. Often they regard the parachute itself as a necessary evil. Says Wolfgang Griese, veteran of over 1800 jumps: "By the time the parachute opens, it's all over."
The ambivalence of the national

particularly evident when one looks at training costs and training time. On the



Prachute jumpers training over Celle

one hand, they stress the civilian aspect of the sport but on the other hand their entire training would be impossible without the Bundeswehr: a parachute jump costs DM 30 per person and this is far more than the jumpers and the association can afford. The Bundeswehr provides helicopters free of charge and if a civilian team member has no more holidays coming to him, the Bundeswehr calls him up as a reservist and he spends all his time practising parachute

Wolfgang Griese is a customs official and has never had any of the difficulties described above ("they always give me special leave when I apply for it"). He considers this support perfectly in order team's connection with the military is and points out that the state also gives support to top sportsmen in other disci-

The relative parachute jumpers still have serious financial problems. The team was given DM21,000 out of public funds to prepare for the world championships. "Trying flying 14 people to Australia and back on that," says Michael Schirmer. They have sent begging letters to industry and have plugged the gaps in the travel coffers so that they will, after all, be able to fly off to Australi on 10. November.

The team will disband after the world championships. Expense, time and stress have all taken their toll.

Reinhardt Thies, who wants to devote more time in future to his profession as baker, is thinking of trying to find a sponsor: "If I had an income of DM80,000 a year, I would go on jump-Wolfgang Wosnitza

Five years ago, German ice-skaters were a force to be reckoned with. They won two gold medals - the winners being Monica Pflug and Erhard Keller - in the Winter Games in Sap-

German skaters are now only in the mediocre bracket. This winter there are no skaters in the German A group, in which skaters of the highest standard are included. Dr Erhard Keller, twice an Olympic gold medallist, explains: "Since Herbert Hofl gave up the national team manager's job, there is total chaos on he German skating scene."

Keller bases his arguments on the structure of the national training cheme. There is no single manager looking after the national team, as is the case in football for example. Werner Deregoski, 51, national skating chief, comments: "The system we've got at the

moment is perfectly adequate." This is the system he describes as adequate: there are trainers in Berlin (Kees Broekmann), Munich (Helmut Kraus) Grefrath (Pierre Blisterfeld), and Inzell (Henk van Dijk). Dutohmann van Dijk, formerly youth trainer of the German ice-skating team, has the title in of national trainer but in fact he only trains the six skaters of the B group in Inzell, once the "factory for world ice- .-skating champions.

Otto Ripper, deputy chairman of the German Ico Skating, Association, points out that "one cannot expect van Dijk to spend the entire winter on international ours with the national team."

Now that Monika Holzner-Pflug has

# Money and facilities aplenty but no stars among ice skaters

again competitively, there are no stars. left in the national squad, and no worldclass trainer. On the other hand, there are three artificial ice-rinks which cost millions to build: Inzell (cost: about DM million); Berlin (about DM 12 million) and Grefrath (about DM 3 million). Rinks for racing skaters are also being

planned for Herne, Stuttgart (not financed from federal funds), Bremen (due to open at the end of 1979), Nuremberg (building starts 1982) and Mannhelm: a 260 metre course with wide curves as at Basie and Zurich.

There is plenty of money available for ice-skating. Says Otto Ripper: "We have an annual budget of DM 230,000 for Says German skating chief Deregoski; ing activities alone. We are very "She is very good at it, too." well off in this respect."

Ripper also adds: "It takes more to tace on ice than just being able to keep your feet on skates. You need a lot of intelligence to get on."

Erhard Keller does not attribute the slow progress being made by German skaters solely to lack of intelligence. There is no discipline, he says, "in the association, no close teamwork. Everyone does his own thing."

Keller himself is also doing his own thing. The dentist from Munich and

said that it is unlikely that she will skate future ZDF (TV Channel Two) sports progremme front man is privately training 18 year old prospect Paul Ederer ("the lad will skate 500 metres in under 39.5 seconds this winter") and 23 year old Manfred Köppen, who has been dropped from the national squad for "lack of effort — he trains with Keller", in the words of Otto Ripper.

Olympic gold medal winner Monika Holzner-Pflug is also doing her own thing; she and her husband have founded the Achenthal Skating Club on the Chiemsee and they teach groups of young people the art of skating every day ... not for the German Skating Association but on their own initiative.

vent German ice-skating from sinking to third rate level. Between Leer and Emden in the small village of Leermoor a 300 hectar field is flooded every winter to form Germany's only 400 metre natural ice-rink. The dor Smit a 43 ye old architect, travels to Groningen with his twelve ice-skating proteges - eighty: Flondetres there and eighty kilometres we would have to pay him 600ff of the His reason: The have got an arm utschmarks a month, and we continued tights rink there on which we can train offer half of that."

Klass Florida. regularly." The skaters pays 125 guilders

for the use of the rink as well as the travelling costs. "The money comes out of our own pockets," says Smit.

The 1977/78 ice-skating season began in Inzell recently. The big international sprinters competition starts in Berlin at the end of November. There will be superstars from Holland, Norway, Sweden, the USA and the USSR at the meeting. As Organiser Deregoski put it: "The stars still come to the German events because German ice skating is still living on past glory. But we have been living above our means for some time now.

Herbert Höfl, who was trainer of the national team until the 1976 Winter Olympic Games and is now public relations manager of a sports-show firm, sees little likelihood of this situation changing radically in the future. Hofl, who is 36, says: "You can't study ice-skating at the Sport University in Cologne, so there is no training course for trainers in this country. This is where the problem starts."

The Association's rigid financial structure makes it difficult to attract top trainers from abroad. The Norwegian Thormod Moum, 41, one of the best trainers in the world and formerly Erhard Keller's trainers is not going to move from Oslo to Begin for nothing. Says Deregoski. Houm would be the ideal trainer for the mational team But we would have to pay him 6000

